## #8, 2016 część 4

Wschodnioeuropejskie Czasopismo Naukowe

(Warszawa, Polska)

**Czasopismo jest zarejestrowane i publikowane w Polsce**. W czasopiśmie publikowane są artykuły ze wszystkich dziedzin naukowych. Czasopismo publikowane jest w języku polskim, angielskim, niemieckim i rosyjskim.

Artykuły przyjmowane są do dnia 30 każdego miesiąca.

Częstotliwość: 12 wydań rocznie.

Format - A4, kolorowy druk

Wszystkie artykuły są recenzowane

Każdy autor otrzymuje jeden bezpłatny egzemplarz czasopisma.

Bezpłatny dostęp do wersji elektronicznej czasopisma.

#### **East European Scientific Journal**

(Warsaw, Poland)

The journal is registered and published in Poland.

Articles in all spheres of sciences are published in the journal. Journal is published in English, German, Polish and Russian.

## Articles are accepted till the 30th day of each month.

Periodicity: 12 issues per year.

Format - A4, color printing

All articles are reviewed

Each author receives one free printed copy of the journal

Free access to the electronic version of journal

## Zespół redakcyjny

Redaktor naczelny - Adam Barczuk

Mikołaj Wiśniewski

Szymon Andrzejewski

Dominik Makowski

Paweł Lewandowski

## Rada naukowa

Adam Nowicki (Uniwersytet Warszawski)

Michał Adamczyk (Instytut Stosunków Międzynarodowych)

**Peter Cohan (Princeton University)** 

Mateusz Jabłoński (Politechnika Krakowska im. Tadeusza Kościuszki)

Piotr Michalak (Uniwersytet Warszawski)

Jerzy Czarnecki (Uniwersytet Jagielloński)

Kolub Frennen (University of Tübingen)

Bartosz Wysocki (Instytut Stosunków Międzynarodowych)

Patrick O'Connell (Paris IV Sorbonne)

Maciej Kaczmarczyk (Uniwersytet Warszawski)

Dawid Kowalik (Politechnika Krakowska im. Tadeusza Kościuszki)

Peter Clarkwood(University College London)

Igor Dziedzic (Polska Akademia Nauk)

Alexander Klimek (Polska Akademia Nauk)

Alexander Rogowski (Uniwersytet Jagielloński)

**Kehan Schreiner(Hebrew University)** 

Bartosz Mazurkiewicz (Politechnika Krakowska im. Tadeusza Kościuszki)

**Anthony Maverick(Bar-Ilan University)** 

Mikołaj Żukowski (Uniwersytet Warszawski)

Mateusz Marszałek (Uniwersytet Jagielloński)

Szymon Matysiak (Polska Akademia Nauk)

Michał Niewiadomski (Instytut Stosunków Międzynarodowych)

**Redaktor naczelny - Adam Barczuk** 

## 1000 kopii.

Wydrukowano w «Aleje Jerozolimskie 85/21, 02-001 Warszawa, Polska»

## Wschodnioeuropejskie Czasopismo Naukowe

Aleje Jerozolimskie 85/21, 02-001 Warszawa, Polska

E-mail: info@eesa-journal.com, http://eesa-journal.com/

# **SPIS TREŚCI**

## PEDAGOGIKA | ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ

<b>Ахатова Ж. Н.</b> КРИЗИС ТРАДИЦИОННОЙ СИСТЕМЫ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И ПЕРЕХОД К ПРАКТИКО-ОРИЕНТИРОВАННЫМ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯМ
<b>Балабанова К. Є.</b> РІВЕНЬ РОЗВИТКУ ПСИХОЛОГІЧНОЇ ГОТОВНОСТІ ПЕДАГОГА ВИЩОЇ ШКОЛИ ДО ВИКОРИСТАННЯ МЕДІА9
<b>Гиниятуллина Э. Х.</b> О ПРОЦЕССЕ ОСВОЕНИЯ ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА В ПЕРИОД ДОШКОЛЬНОГО ДЕТСТВА14
<b>Hrydzhuk O.</b> КОМПОНЕНТИ МОВНОЇ ОСОБИСТОСТІ СТУДЕНТА – МАЙБУТНЬОГО ФАХІВЦЯ ЛІСОПРОМИСЛОВОЇ ГАЛУЗІ17
<b>Джангобекова Т.А.</b> ВИКОРИСТАННЯ ТЕХНОЛОГІЇ РОЗВИТКУ КРИТИЧНОГО МИСЛЕННЯ НА УРОКАХ ЗАРУБІЖНОЇ ЛІТЕРАТУРИ В СЕРЕДНІХ ЗАГАЛЬНООСВІТНІХ НАВЧАЛЬНИХ ЗАКЛАДАХ22
<b>Дмитриенко Н. А., Ершова С.И., Юрина Е.Н</b> ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКАЯ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ МОДЕЛИРОВАНИЯ КОММУНИКАТИВНЫХ СИТУАЦИЙ КАК СРЕДСТВО ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ УМЕНИЙ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ САМООРГАНИЗАЦИИ27
<b>Дручинин С. С.</b> РАЗРАБОТКА КОНЦЕПЦИИ ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ СТУДЕНТОВ ВЫСШИХ УЧЕБНЫХ ЗАВЕДЕНИЙ КАРТОГРАФО-ГЕОДЕЗИЧЕСКОГО ПРОФИЛЯ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ «МОНИТОРИНГ И ОХРАНА ГОРОДСКОЙ СРЕДЫ»
<b>Зеленов Е. В.</b> К ВОПРОСУ О ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОМ ЗНАЧЕНИИ АКСИОЛОГИИ НИКОЛАЯ ГАРТМАНА40
<b>Карпович Л. И.</b> ОБЩЕЕ «ПОЛЕ ПОНЯТИЙ» СИСТЕМЫ ИСКУССТВО КАК ОСНОВА ПОНИМАНИЯ ПРОЦЕССА ОБУЧЕНИЯ В ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОЙ ШКОЛЕ
<b>Кашляк А.В., Мухачёва Е.В.</b> РАЗВИТИЕ УЧЕБНОЙ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ СТУДЕНТОВ ЗАОЧНОГО ОТДЕЛЕНИЯ В УСЛОВИЯХ ДВУХУРОВНЕВОЙ ПОДГОТОВКИ В ВУЗЕ
<b>Константинова В. Г., Зайцева Н. В.</b> ГОТОВНОСТЬ РУКОВОДИТЕЛЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ К ВИРТУАЛЬНОМУ ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЮ В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ
<b>Лескина И. Н., Шевцова Л. А.</b> ЭЛЕКТРОННАЯ БИБЛИОТЕКА ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ КАК СИСТЕМА УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ ЭЛЕКТРОННЫХ ФОРМ УЧЕБНИКОВ55
<b>Макеєва О.А</b> РОЛЬ НЕПЕРЕРВНОЇ ПРАКТИКИ В ПРОЦЕСІ ФОРМУВАННЯ ПРОФЕСІЙНОЇ КУЛЬТУРИ МАЙБУТНІХ СОЦІАЛЬНИХ ПРАЦІВНИКІВ
<b>Павлов Я. В.</b> ПОДХОД К ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЮ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ И УСЛОВИЙ ДЛЯ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩИХ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТЕЙ УСПЕШНОЙ МИРОТВОРЧЕСКОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ
Pugachev A.A., Pugacheva A.A., Pavlutskaya N. M. A CONCEPTUAL MODEL STRUCTURING AND REPRESENTING KNOWLEDGE71
Ievgeniia Provorova         MUSIC TEACHER'S PRAXEOLOGICAL VALUES OF PEDAGOGICAL ACTION
<b>Резвых А.В.</b> ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ПОЛОЖИТЕЛЬНОЙ МОТИВАЦИИ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ КОЛЛЕДЖА К ИЗУЧЕНИЮ МАТЕМАТИКИ79
<b>Сосюра М. О.</b> МОДЕЛЬ ФОРМУАННЯ СОЦІАЛЬНОЇ СУБЄКТНОСТІ НЕПОВНОЛІТНІХ У ЦЕНТРАХ РЕАБІЛІТАЦІЇ83
Тимцуник Ю.М.

КРИТЕРІЇ, ПОКАЗНИКИ ТА РІВНІ ГОТОВНОСТІ МАЙБУТНІХ МАГІСТРІВ УПРАВЛІННЯ НАВЧАЛЬНИМИ ЗАКЛАДАМИ ДО МАРКЕТИНГОВОЇ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ
<b>Александр Федюковский</b> К ВОПРОСУ ОБ ИСТОКАХ ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКОГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ93
<b>Халемендик Ю. Є.</b> ЗАРУБІЖНИЙ ДОСВІД РОЗВИТКУ МІЖКУЛЬТУРНОЇ ПРОФЕСІЙНОЇ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТІ МАЙБУТНІХ ВИКЛАДАЧІВ І НАУКОВЦІВ УНІВЕРСИТЕТІВ95
<b>Чечель Ирина</b> РОЛЬ ОБЩЕСТВЕННОСТИ В ОЦЕНКЕ КАЧЕСТВА ШКОЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ98
<b>Шабанова А.А., Макарова О. А.</b> РЕАЛИЗАЦИЯ ПУТЕЙ МОТИВАЦИИ СТУДЕНТОВ ТВОРЧЕСКИХ СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТЕЙ НА ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ ЗАНЯТИЯХ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
<b>Шекербекова Ш.Т., Исанова Г.</b> ИНФОРМАТИКА САБАҚТАРЫНДА БЕЛСЕНДІ ОҚЫТУ ӘДІСТЕРІН ПАЙДАЛАНУ104
PSYCHOLOGIA   ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ
<b>Бадалова Марина</b> ИНФОСРЕДА И ПСИХОЛОГ: АСПЕКТЫ КОНСТРУКТИВНОГО ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЯ107
С. В. Велиева, И. В. Денисова. СПЕЦИФИКА СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИХ ПРОСТРАНСТВ ПСИХИЧЕСКИХ СОСТОЯНИЙ ДОШКОЛЬНИКОВ114
<b>Вербовая Ю. В.</b> СРАВНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ СТРУКТУРНЫХ И СОДЕРЖАТЕЛЬНЫХ ОСОБЕННОСТЕЙ ЖИЗНЕННЫХ СМЫСЛОВ СТУДЕНТОВ КОЛЛЕДЖЕЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКОГО ПРОФИЛЯ И СТУДЕНТОВ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОГО ВУЗА
<b>Матуразова 3. М., Сапарова Л. Х., Курбаниязов М. Д.</b> ПАТРИОТИЗМ КАК ЭТНОПОЛИТИЧЕСКАЯ КАТЕГОРИЯ ЦЕННОСТНЫХ ОРИЕНТАЦИЙ У МОЛОДЕЖИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАРАКАЛПАКСТАН
<b>Мельникова Н. В., Самылова О.А.</b> ПСИХОЛОГИЯ НРАВСТВЕННОГО ОЗДОРОВЛЕНИЯ123
<b>Митькина А. С. , Андриенко А. В.</b> РЕГЛАМЕНТАЦИЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ПЕРСОНАЛА ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ: НЕОБХОДИМОСТЬ ИЛИ ФОРМАЛЬНОСТЬ126
<b>Московченко А. А.</b> СРАВНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ РАЗНЫХ АСПЕКТОВ КРЕАТИВНОСТИ МЕНЕДЖЕРОВ ВО ВРЕМЯ ОБУЧЕНИЯ И НА ЭТАПЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ129
Sokolova S.N., Sokolova A.A. NANOTECHNOLOGY AND TERRORISM IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY
FARMACJA   ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ
<b>М.В. Гамаонова</b> АНАЛИЗ МЕДИКО-ДЕМОГРАФИЧЕСКОЙ СИТУАЦИИ В РСО-АЛАНИЯ И ЗАБОЛЕВАЕМОСТИ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ
<b>Р.Д. Дейко, С.Ю. Штриголь, О.О. Колобов, А.С. Симбірцев</b> ПОЗИТИВНИЙ МНЕМОТРОПНИЙ ВПЛИВ НОВИХ НЕЙРОПРОТЕКТОРНИХ ОЛІГОПЕПТИДІВ, ГОМОЛОГІВ АКТГ15-18, НА ВСІ ФАЗИ ПАМ'ЯТІ
<b>Умурзахова Г.Ж., Жакипбеков К.С., Шопабаева А.Р., Датхаев У.М</b> КЛИНИЧЕСКАЯ ФАРМАЦИЯ – ПЕРСПЕКТИВНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЕ В ПОДГОТОВКЕ ФАРМАЦЕВТОВ КАЗАХСТАНА
<b>Шаповалов В. В., Шаповалова В. О., Шаповалов В. В., Осинцева А. О.</b> АНАЛІЗ АСОРТИМЕНТУ ЛІКАРСЬКИХ ЗАСОБІВ, ЩО МІСТЯТЬ У СВОЄМУ СКЛАДІ СПИРТ ЕТИЛОВИЙ (ЕТАНОЛ) НА ЗАСАЛАХ СУЛОВОЇ ФАРМАЦІЇ

## NANOTECHNOLOGY AND TERRORISM IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY

Sokolova S.N.

Polessky State University,
Pinsk, Belarus
Sokolova A.A.
master of psychological sciences,
Ministry of Emergency Situations Minsk

command and engineering institute

**ABSTRACT** 

Actualizing issues, related to biosafety, bioterrorism, nanotechnology, nanoindustry we should note that the synthesis of these diverse definitions are insufficiently researched and is of particular interest for a scientific article.

Keywords: bioterrorism, biosafety, nanotechnology, nanoindustry, nanoreality, cyborg, social space.

Firstly, for a theoretical generalization is enough to remember that social being is characterized by changes in geopolitical and biotic factors, so that constantly arise danger, threat, provoking diverse destructive events in the social space, which is an objectified form of existence of man and society. For this reason, the scientific study of the synthesis and the security sector assumes both accentuation on Biosafety and on the specifics of this form of terrorism, or bioterrorism.

Secondly, when it comes to technological civilization and the rapid scientific progress, it becomes clear that has the tendency of modern society to optimize the field of safety most effectively, especially when it comes to biological threats, the nanotechnology industry and international terrorism. "At the turn of the XXI century, this new dilemma of modernity begins to materialize into the need to mobilize resources for international cooperation, further improve the global strategy to combat international terrorism, the development and use of new forms and means of protecting the rights and freedoms of man and citizen, to strengthen the democratic foundations of society" [1, p. 104].

Third, under the domination of a market economy where competition is the primary factor that creates the atmosphere to trigger the growing consumer trends, there are negative conflicts and destructive phenomena provoking events of fundamental nature. The result of this tectonic movement can become a depletion of energy resources of the planet, environmental and biological disaster, degeneration of the human being, both in form and content as a result of the rapid development of the nanotechnology industry and the emergence of nanoreality, and then, as a consequence, a gradual change in ideological emphasis, changing moral guidelines modern man, i.e, changes in generally accepted norms of morality and dominance deviations, including the security of modern society.

Nanotechnology, as a special area of fundamental and applied scientific knowledge, is interesting due to the fact that theoretically justifies the empirical data acquisition, determining process of knowledge and practical use of the "world of things" that specifically controlled and programmed by a person at the molecular level in the existing nanoreality. He who initiates and participates directly in the development of high technologies, realizes the scientific ideas based on the moral imperative to create favorable conditions and environment to correlate social relations in the process of creating a modern nanotechnology industry.

Nanoindustry, creating nanoreality, includes purposeful

human intellectual activities to create competitive products, which is directly related to nanoscale levels of the respective systems. Interdisciplinary studies, stepping up the use of intellectual resources, taking into account scientific and technological progress and today, allow scientists to create a variety of system-level education nanoscale (nano-particles, which have nanoscale properties).

In this case, it is important to note that there is a need to explore the basic existential questions, which are quite complex for the following reasons: firstly, nanotechnology and nanoindustry, developing under the influence of the intellectual resource nanoreality significantly affects and corrects the movement of modern society and affects the scope of efficiency security.

Second, the scientific activity of modern man technologizes, rationalizes, moves to a different value dimension, nanoreality, public relations, deterministic nanotechnology and transhumanism. This, in turn, can lead to global changes, and even crash, irreversible qualitative social transformation in the distant future, where nanotech rightly takes the leading place that certainly will affect the security of modern society.

In the context of an aggressive scientific and technological progress and the depreciation of the moral principles of life, changes in biological portrait will be a gradual transformation of the existential nature of man in a cross between a robot and a biological organism, or a cyborg that can be welcomed by civilization, able to produce and consume.

"Cyborg is not a robot, because it founds his identity as a man, and the question is where and when he can lose it. In robotics another problem - how to find artificially creating independence and quality similar to the human. Can I breathe soul into this thing differently than it does in humans, i.e. by programming, not through upbringing, education, communication objective?" [2, p. 174].

Third, there is a possibility that the deliberate use of harmful biological substances, negative impact on the human and the nature by means of the nanotechnology industry and the untimely and inadequate security measures will provoke future loss of fundamental human manifestations, changing evolutionary projection of civilizational development. It is possible that at this very moment to happen transformation of social relations and, therefore, change attitude, outlook and worldview man. Turned into a biological mechanism for the implementation of different variants of existing cyber-technical possibilities person will be taken to the transhumanistic reality

that is not only quantitatively but also quality differ from existing nanoreality.

Note that a qualitative leap in the development of science, including genetics and modern biotechnology, not only due to the use of innovative techniques, but mainly, object selection of biogenetic research (development of molecular biology at the nanoscale, the active use of nanostructures in the creation and use of genetically modified products).

Logically, that bioterrorism and nanotech may soon become the primary cause not only positive but also negative transformations in society, including in the security sphere. That is why, bioterrorism, unfortunately, is not just an ephemeral imagination of scientists, and is a real threat to human civilization. In this case, one cannot but agree that it is "... the problem of worldview non-state actors that pose a threat to international peace and security" [3, p. 23] generate conditions that allow to realize even the most dangerous aggressive tendencies of citizens related to bioterrorism and nanoindustry. Bioterrorism as a complex phenomenon is a deliberate action aimed at the dissemination of biological agents in order to create conditions for dissemination, with the result of harmed human health, as well as all biological life forms on our planet.

Biological terrorism in contemporary society is qualified:

- 1) as a real threat to commit the above mentioned acts for the same purpose;
- 2) as complicity in the commission of the above mentioned acts as an organizer, co-executor, instigator or accomplice;
- 3) as a preparation or attempt to commit the above mentioned acts [4, 14-65].

Under certain conditions, bioterrorism can become the systematic and destructive phenomenon, knowledge-intensive counterweight, which can cause global changes and, ultimately, lead to a change in the geopolitical situation [5, p. 14-20].

In this embodiment, the threat of causing similar harm perpetrated to affect the individual citizens, representatives of the political elite can be implemented, elimination of competitors, stability disorders in modern society, providing an effective influence on the government, on the participation of the state in international issues and the adoption of the strategic foreign policy solutions.

Modern society is being constantly transformed, and in this regard, there is change in the nature and extent of human impact on society and the environment, socio-economic, political, legal and spiritual existence. Everything is due to scientific progress and circumstances such as the lack of satisfaction of human interests in biosafety nanosafety, the presence of an objective relationship between the political system of social relations and the imperatives of security, taking into account existing nanoreality. Moreover, unfortunately, today, more than ever relevant sounds the following statement that "mankind has managed to grow a repressive mind, a kind of gene violence affects the behavior and thinking" [6, p.104].

Main part. Accentuation on the issue proposed by the authors, allows this information to designate field range of complex issues that require answers in order to develop mechanisms ensuring stability and adequate level of biosafety and nanosafety. All these questions need to be social and philosophical reflection, as in modern society, especially

the demand for humanitarian aspects of bioethics, genetics, research in the field of molecular biology at the nanoscale, which affects, in particular, to the sphere of security.

Today there is an active study of the magnetism of nanostructures, nanocrystals, allowing to develop nanosensors based on nanoparticles, nanomaterials, nanoelectronics, nanosystems, molecular nanostructures, nanobiotechnology, nanotoxicology, toxicological studies the biological effects of nanomaterials on human health and environment. "Developed measurement techniques, testing, calibration and tests used in the nanotechnology industry measuring instruments, their harmonization with international standards in the field of nanotechnology and security development and application of nano-industry facilities" [7, p. 974].

Nanoscience and technical progress, the information society in a situation where demand is particularly updated moral model, taking into account the existing existential variations today must ensure the effectiveness of the security sector, taking into account changes in the development and implementation of a range of modern biotechnology.

At the same time, research "caused rapid progress in a number of areas related to genetics of biological knowledge. Application of cybernetic modeling, information theory of genetics has created a new reality and a new understanding of the problems and the nature of scientific investigation of heredity and variation at different levels of organization of living systems "[8, p. 60].

Variability of modern society proves that hardly all the processes are monosubjective in a society that does not exclude the possibility of attracting structures, and in a democratic society objectively requires extensive system of broad social and state influence to more effectively deal with the various destructive phenomena such as bioterrorism .

The focus of scientific research and the development of molecular biology at the nanoscale, as well as modern technologies imply the dominance of moral position of the researcher and the moral and ethical imperative that can project specific value options in the nanotechnology industry. Semantic aspect of contemporary philosophical discussion is a generalization that allows to specify the ontological, epistemological, axiological component and offer modern society adequate and advanced nanotechnology, which conceptualized and understood by the public. "The direction of science is the search direction of scientific truth, and not the scientific truth. Final evaluation of the selection can only be made by the final result of the search in an objective scientific truth, accepted by all ". [9]

Innovativeness of bioethical systems based on intellectual resources, are gradually becoming the necessity for the development of society and, of course, its security sector. It is not being isolated from other spheres of social life, security, and especially biosafety and nano-industry and sufficiently effective mechanism to resolve social conflicts and crises.

Most likely, now it is necessary to develop and implement comprehensive measures to counter bioterrorism and, most importantly, does not violate the nanotechnology production is gradually evolving social space and does not destroy the natural environment, as "... the current system of interaction between man and nature can not be regarded as a relationship

between components, whose influence on each other can be ignored "[10, p. 19].

In scientific discourse, biosafety is considered as the broadest and applies to all modern societies. Biologically aggressive (military) forms of influence are among the most terrible means of destruction of man and society, developed by modern scientists. Unlike conventional weapons biological weapons, it is impossible to completely control, especially if the infection occurs territory whose borders are difficult to control and record the spread of infectious diseases. Unmanaged and destructively aggressive potential of biological weapons is especially attractive to terrorists, not differing aspiration peacefully resolve the issues of the global plan and understanding of the responsibility for the future of the state and civilization. In reality, the current threat of use of biological weapons in the society is an important moment in the process of manipulating the authorities and intimidation of citizens of any country that has a direct relationship to modern nanotechnology and nano industry.

The TERM society has documented cases in which terrorist organizations want to be able to use biological weapons.

So, in 2007, the report of the National Council on US intelligence and report on the prospects of development of international terrorist activities, to focus on the change in the activity of members of terrorist groups in order to find access to weapons of mass destruction, where bioterrorism is "the most appropriate form of shares to minority groups militants" [11].

Bioterorristic acts were committed not only against the person, but also against animals. Since the Berlin specialist in molecular biology E. Geisler found that in 1916, specially bred bacterial cultures were infected animals, which have been exported to Spain, Romania, Argentina and the United States, and later found out that anthrax used for this purpose [12, from. 57].

There are also non-obvious evidence of bioterrorism, when it is difficult to trace the cause-and-effect relationship, i.e, define terrorist target and localize the disease occurred after the use of biological agents. It is not always possible to quickly identify the different species of bioterrorism, such as "the use of chemical or biological weapons against the enterprises of agriculture and food industry" [13, p. eleven].

In modern society, the issues related to global biological threat is very relevant. This is evidenced by the effective work of the specialized State Scientific Center "Vector", which counteracts viral infections and biological terrorism. "Vector" is specialized in the study of infectious agents of maximum biological hazards. "Overall, our center is working on the very important areas in the field of biomedicine and biotechnology, including nanobiotechnology" [14, p. thirty].

Conclusion. In summary, it is necessary to clarify that, firstly, the research interest in the issue of biosafety and nanosafety involves the implementation of three high technology areas: long-term program to meet the needs and interests of man and society in an effective biosafety; the implementation of the most appropriate countermeasures to bioterrorism, taking into account ongoing processes in the nanotechnology industry; development of integrated security, necessarily including nanotechnology and nanosafety. In these areas, the need for action in the implementation of biosafety and the effective fight

against bio-terrorism, which would carry a qualitatively new level of dialogue in the international arena.

Secondly, in the era of global economic shocks, financial crises and local military conflicts, modern society to be at the point of bifurcation, when the "version Course" is not quite adequate and acceptable to the majority of citizens, as in this situation requires bold and highly professional diplomatic solutions strategic nature, allow to settle peacefully through dialogue conflicts. The shift of public relations in the plane of destructive individualism, conflict digital series, when the political elite not only in rhetoric, but also for its aggressive actions purposefully strengthens geopolitical tensions shaking the polycentric world order, objectively there is a risk of bioterrorism and the active use of destructive orientation of nanotechnology industry and modern biotechnology. "As a science not yet known, bioterrorism could be the detonator of social major changes on a global scale, which can occur both in individual countries and regions, and throughout the world geopolitical structure" [15, p. 15].

#### LITERATURE

- 1. Zonov, V.A. International terrorism and global experience to deal with it // Power. 2011. № 12. P. 103-106.
- 2. Mareeva E.V. From artificial intelligence to artificial heart // Problems of Philosophy. 2014. N 1. P. 171-178.
- 3. Varfolomeyev, A.A. Terrorism as a product of anti-statism // Problems of Philosophy. 2011. № 6. P. 23-32.
- 4. Bobylev, Y.U. New biological weapons: A paradigm shift of Russian geopolitical thinking // National Security and Geopolitics of Russia. 2005. № 3-4.
- 5. Simon, A.E. International legal aspects of the fight against bioterrorism: disser-. Ph.D. Moscow, 2007.
- 6. Boukreev, V.I. Man aggressive. (The origins of international terrorism) / V.I. Boukreev. M.: Flint: SAG, 2007. 336 p.
- 7. Nanoscience and Nanotechnology. Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems /ed. E.E. Demidov. M .: OOO "Publishing House MASTER-PRESS", 2011 1000.
- 8. Frolov, I.T. Philosophy and History of Genetics search and discussion. Moscow: Science, 1988. 416 p.
- 9. Topical issues of modern genetics / ed. and foreword. prof. SI Alikhanyan. Moscow, 1966.
- 10. Soloviev, V. Features manifestations of order and chaos in the economy // Science and Innovation. 2011.  $N_0$  12 (106).
- 11. Sevostyanov, B. Terrorism in the self-sufficiency ... // Military-Industrial Courier. 2007. N 10.
- 12. Shcherbakov, D. Sources and major threats to national security // Nuclear Proliferation, 2003. Vol. 47.
- 13. Zhiganova, L.P. Bioterrorism and agroterrorizm a real threat to biosafety society // US and Canada: Economics, Politics, Culture. 2004.  $N_{\rm P}$  9.
- 14. Sergeev, A.N. SSC "Vector": our mission the scientific opposition to global biological threats // Power. 2012. № 8. S. 29-31
- 15. Bobylev, Y.U. New biological weapons: Changing paradigms of Russian geopolitical thinking // National Security and Geopolitics Russia. 2005. № 3-4. P. 14-22.